

## America on the World Stage

Learning Objective 4.D: Explain how and why American foreign policy developed and expanded over time.

### Creating a Global Presence

KC-4.3.I: Struggling to create an independent global presence, the United States sought to claim territory throughout the North American continent and promote foreign trade

- U.S. neutrality challenged during Napoleonic Wars
  - Britain \_\_\_\_\_ U.S. Sailors, Jefferson responds with \_\_\_\_\_
  - Madison follows with \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ promises U.S. support for whomever respects Neutrality rights
    - Napoleon takes advantage

### Seeking Influence and Control

KC-4.3.IA.ii: The U.S. government sought influence and control over the Western Hemisphere through a variety of means, including military actions, American Indian removal, and diplomatic efforts such as the Monroe Doctrine.

- Military Action
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - U.S. enters over violations of \_\_\_\_\_
    - \_\_\_\_\_ clamor for Declaration of War
      - Old Federalists not in favor
    - U.S. invasion of Canada goes poorly, British blockade hurts economy, White House torched, success in the South as war is ending - \_\_\_\_\_
  - Andrew Jackson ordered to pursue raiders in Florida, destroys \_\_\_\_\_ villages, drives out Spanish governors
- Diplomatic Efforts
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (1814) ends war, no concessions made
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (1817) limits fortifications between US-Canada border, \_\_\_\_\_ sets 49th parallel as border
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (1819)
- American Indian Removal
  - \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ efforts to create a confederacy in the West end after defeat in Battle of Tippecanoe
  - Jackson heavy handed negotiator during Monroe administration

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APUSH

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- Gains land from Chickasaw and Cherokee in TN
- Invades Florida in \_\_\_\_\_
- Monroe Doctrine
  - Response to other European powers in Western Hemisphere
  - Crafted by \_\_\_\_\_
    - Stated Western Hemisphere was off limits to future colonization
    - Targeted at Spanish and Russians

**Recap**

- The United States tried to maintain its neutrality at sea, tensions escalated into war
- The War of 1812 was not a great success for the U.S. but it solidified its place in the world stage
- More expansion into the Western territory and addition of Florida pushes out American Indians
- Monroe Doctrine warns Europeans out Western Hemisphere, power to enforce was less clear

**Part II**

Short Answer Questions

Answer the following in AT LEAST three sentences.

1. Explain how American foreign policy developed and expanded over time.

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2. Explain why American foreign policy developed and expanded over time.

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**Thomas Jefferson to William Henry Harrison, 1803**

Retrieved from: <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Jefferson/01-39-02-0500>

You will receive herewith an answer to your letter as President of the Convention: and from the Secretary at War you receive from time to time information & instructions as to our Indian affairs. these communications being for the public records are restrained always to particular objects & occasions. but this letter being unofficial, & private, I may with safety give you a more extensive view of our policy respecting the Indians, that you may the better comprehend the parts dealt out to you in detail through the official channel, and observing the system of which they make a part, conduct yourself in unison with it in cases where you are obliged to act without instruction. our system is to live in perpetual peace with the Indians, to cultivate an affectionate attachment from them, by every thing just & liberal which we can do for them within the bounds of reason, and by giving them effectual protection against wrongs from our own people. the decrease of game rendering their subsistence by hunting insufficient, we wish to draw them to agriculture, to spinning & weaving. the latter branches they take up with great readiness, because they fall to the women, who gain by quitting the labours of the field for those which are exercised within doors. when they withdraw themselves to the culture of a small piece of land, they will perceive how useless to them are their extensive forests, and will be willing to pare them off from time to time in exchange for necessaries for their farms & families. to promote this disposition to exchange lands which they have to spare & we want, for necessaries, which we have to spare & they want, we shall push our trading houses, and be glad to see the good & influential individuals among them run in debt, because we observe that when these debts get beyond what the individuals can pay, they become willing to lop th[em off] by a cession of lands. at our trading houses too we mean to sell so low as merely to repay us cost and charges so as neither to lessen or enlarge our capital. this is what private traders cannot do, for they must gain; they will consequently retire from the competition, & we shall thus get clear of this pest without giving offence or umbrage to the Indians. in this way our settlements will gradually circumscribe & approach the Indians, & they will in time either incorporate with us as citizens of the US. or remove beyond the Missisipi. the former is certainly the termination of their history most happy for themselves. but in the whole course of this, it is essential to cultivate their love. as to their fear, we presume that our strength & their weakness is now so visible that they must see we have only to shut our hand to crush them, & that all our liberalities to them proceed from motives of pure humanity only. should any tribe be fool-hardy enough to take up the hatchet at any time, the seizing the whole country of that tribe & driving them across the Missisipi, as the only condition of peace, would be an example to others, and a furtherance of our final consolidation.

1. Provide an Attribution to this document.
2. Provide 2 sentences of analysis from one category of HAPP for this document.
3. Give an A-C-E response on a piece of outside evidence that is relevant to the document and topic.

